

Monday, February 3, 1997

## Mexican Consulate Occupied

### Militarization of Mexico Sparks International Day of Action

by Joanne Matulis

Last Friday, 30 demonstrators occupied the Mexican consulate in Montréal as part of an international day of protest to express their growing concern over the increased military presence in Chiapas. They also demanded that the Mexican government honour accords on indigenous rights and culture that it had signed with the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN).

Similar actions were said to be taking place in Toronto and across the United States and Europe.

The Montréal protest was organized by the Mexico Solidarity Network in response to "an appeal from the Zapatista Army of National Liberation, the Zapatista Front of National Liberation [the EZLN's civilian political wing], and the National Indigenous Congress of Mexico in order to avert a military attack against the communities in resistance", said MSN spokesperson Sarita Ahooja.

"Human rights organizations report an alarming increase in military exercises, troop movements and incidents of violence

committed by the Mexican army in the indigenous communities of Chiapas and in other areas of the country", she explained.

Ahooja says participating in a co-ordinated action would bring "international pressure which signals that human rights violations in Mexico will not go unnoticed in the global community and especially in Canada, Mexico's partner in trade."

The Montréal protesters were received by the Mexican Consul, Mr. Miguel Angel Cáceres, who stated that the army was not harassing the communities, but rather that "delinquents have been committing the human rights violations and are being brought to justice".

However, the Consul was confronted by a Mexican national — recently returned from Chiapas —

can constitution guarantees the right for all citizens to freely travel throughout the country.

by the Mexican government."



STUDENTS AT THE CONSULATE

who asked him why the army was more visible and active in the area than ever before.

She also stated that the army and other security forces were demanding identification from Mexican civilians, even though the Mexi-

negotiated resolution to the conflict, because "by holding their silence and pursuing their commercial and political relations with Mexico, as if nothing was happening, our governments show their tacit approval of the actions taken

### NEGOTIATING IN BAD FAITH

The pact on indigenous rights and culture — referred to as the San Andres accords — had been signed on February 16, 1996 by both sides. But the EZLN has accused the government of stalling its implementation.

In August, the crisis worsened as negotiations on Democracy and Justice broke down due to "government inflexibility and apparent lack of interest" causing the EZLN to suspend its participation in the talks.

Nevertheless the conditions they gave for resuming the talks included the fulfillment of the rights and culture accords.

After the EZLN had accepted a proposal from the mediation committee (Commission on Concordance and Pacification) for the constitutional inclusion of the San Andres accords, the government issued a counter-proposal which, the Zapatistas felt, negated the gains made in the original accord.

## Pepsi out of Burma

by Idella Sturino

### Pullout a partial victory for consumer activists

After years of boycotts and consumer activist campaigns around the world, PepsiCo Inc. has announced its complete withdrawal from Burma.

The January 28 announcement came almost a year after its decision last April to sell its 40 per cent stake in its Burmese franchise bottler, Pepsi Cola Products Myanmar. But since then, PepsiCo has continued to supply the bottler with syrup for its soft drinks.

Now, PepsiCo has stated that it has severed its ties with the bottler, which will end production and distribution of Pepsi products as of May 31, 1997.

The \$30 billion beverage and food giant's decision came as a surprise to activists who have been working to pressure the company to withdraw from the country. Burma is ruled by a military dictatorship that has repressed ethnic minorities and the pro-democracy movement since it seized power in 1988.

PepsiCo explained its decision in terms of wishing to comply with

the "spirit" of American foreign policy, which has recently taken a hard line on the Burmese dictatorship.

Last week, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright condemned the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) for its repression of anti-government student movements and other opposition in the country. The SLORC has also been condemned by the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations and a host of international human rights organizations.

As well, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, recognized as the leader of Burma's popular democracy movement, has become the centre of international attention since being placed under house arrest in 1989.

Her party, the National League for Democracy won the majority of legislative seats in the 1990 elections, but the results were nullified by the SLORC.

In Montréal last year, undergraduate students at McGill University responded to these events

by initiating a referendum question mandating the Students' Society (SSMU) to call for the withdrawal of corporations involved in Burma. A second question demanded the creation of a Financial Ethics Research Committee (FERC) to review contracts signed between SSMU and external bodies.

These resolutions, which were both passed, came partly in response to an exclusive backdoor contract between PepsiCo and SSMU.

But whether PepsiCo's recent decision was a bow to consumer pressure or U.S. foreign policy remains unclear.

John Sallenave, co-ordinator of PROBE, QPIRG McGill's business ethics committee, doubts the decision came simply in response to international student pressure. He speculates that U.S. politics were as much of an impetus for the decision as consumer activist movements.

This sentiment is echoed by Alex Mirkich, co-chair of FERC.

Mirkich points to sanction laws in the U.S. which, similar to those passed against South Africa during the anti-apartheid movement in the 1980s, prevent a city or state from entering into contracts with businesses involved in Burma. He and others view these laws as part of the motivation behind PepsiCo's decision. Sanction laws against Burma were passed by almost a dozen American cities, as well as the state of Massachusetts.

But Sallenave said that the pull-out represents an impressive victory, regardless of the motivation behind it. He added that, at least in part, it can be seen as the result of the boycott and other consumer pressure. "It's an inspiration to human rights groups and student movements that their efforts aren't futile," Sallenave said.

Such feelings of victory were reiterated by other groups involved in pressure against the SLORC. The message on the Canadian Friends of Burma's answering machine last week asked callers to "please join us in rejoicing PepsiCo's complete withdrawal."

But for groups like the Canadian Friends of Burma, the work to support Burma's democracy movement is far from over.

"What Pepsi's withdrawal does is sharpen the energy to deal with

those people still doing business in Burma," said Penny Sanger of the Ottawa-based group. She points to Canadian-based companies like Seagram's and NovaGas, which have either direct or indirect connections to Burma, as the target of future awareness campaigns.

Larry Dohrs of the Free Burma Coalition in the U.S. also sees Pepsi's withdrawal from Burma as a significant sign of an "unstoppable movement." The Coalition, which has worked to raise awareness about businesses involved in Burma, has referred to the country as the "South Africa of the '90s."

Now that Pepsi has withdrawn, Dohrs says, the Coalition will likely focus on oil companies such as Unocal and Total, which are partners with the Burmese regime in a large-scale project to pipe natural gas into Thailand.

Dohrs adds that he hopes PepsiCo's decision will serve as a "red flag" to other companies still involved in Burma.

PepsiCo is the latest company to withdraw from Burma among a growing list, including Walt Disney, Heineken, Carlsberg, Liz Claiborne, Eddie Bauer, J. Crew and Apple Computer.

### Inside:

- Neoliberalism and the Zapatistas
- The Bourque saga continues
- SSMU Crybabies



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- the curriculum vitae of the nominee, including a list of all students supervised to degree (with start and completion dates and where possible an indication of the graduate's present position); and
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## comment

MEDIA CONDEMNATION A  
DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

PepsiCo's announcement last week that it will soon stop operating in Burma was a decision long overdue. It was partly the result of international efforts — from boycotts to SSMU stickers of condemnation — to pressure the company to withdraw from Burma, where the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) has been violently repressing opposition forces and voices of dissent.

In this sense, PepsiCo's decision can be viewed as a victory for consumer power, and the ability of social justice activists to affect change by hitting companies where it hurts: in their wallets and reputations. Of course, it is also a victory for those opposition forces within Burma which have been asking for a show of international solidarity.

But as much as PepsiCo's withdrawal from Burma is an example of how public pressure tactics can work, it must also be seen as a response to the United States' recent criticism of the SLORC.

It may seem fitting to applaud the U.S. government for taking such a hard line stance against the

'ruthless' military regime in Burma, but that would be too simple.

After all, the U.S.'s political and public support for the Burmese pro-democracy movement (largely a result of pressure from free-Burma activist groups) stands in stark contrast to its continued global ignorance concerning other opposition and revolutionary movements.

Peru's Movimiento Revolucionario de Tupac Amaru (MRTA) is one glaring example of said ignorance. Since the MRTA's 'terrorist' occupation of the Japanese consulate in Lima six weeks ago, public attention has focused on the 'hostages' at the expense of the issues which brought the MRTA to initiate the action of the occupation in the first place.

The MRTA has existed for decades, long before it became the latest media fascination with headlines decrying the "leftist guerrillas" who have "stormed and occupied" the Japanese consulate. The media have been completely negligent in delineating the political, social and economic

forces in Peru that led to the MRTA's present action. Furthermore, few in the international community care to acknowledge the MRTA's current initiative as anything more than an isolated act of 'terrorism'.

The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement is a response to the inhumane and cruel treatment of Peru's many political prisoners. Human Rights organizations in Peru and abroad recognize that since 1992, when President Fujimori stepped up the country's anti-terrorism laws, hundreds of people have been unjustly jailed for alleged involvement with "leftist rebels." They also recognize state-led massacres resulting in the deaths of scores of Peruvians.

Furthermore, the MRTA are not "terrorists" as they have been consistently labeled by the popular media. In their communiqués (available on the Internet for anyone interested enough to look) they identify socio-economic inequality, harsh neo-liberalist policies and repressive state actions as among the reasons behind their occupation of the Japanese con-

sulate.

Whereas the media's criticism of PepsiCo's involvement in Burma has contributed to the company's imminent withdrawal from the country, the media's one-sided coverage of the "hostage crisis" has greatly contributed to widespread ignorance of the MRTA's ongoing struggle against Peru's repressive political climate.

Certainly, the situation in Peru is a complex one and cannot be reduced to simplistic explanations. While concern for the detained seems automatic, international concern for them would be ludicrous without acknowledgment and concern for the widespread oppression of many Peruvian citizens.

- Idella Sturino,  
Meredith Cohen, Andrea  
Mason, Ian Maher,  
Netami Stuart, Vlad  
Nabok

## letters

Not believing what we  
are 'fed'

To the Daily,

I'm not sure that it is even worth responding to James Downar's letter. His assertions that Tupac Amaru prisoners should be allowed to starve to death and that they are indeed 'terrorists' are repugnant and poorly thought out. It is worth saying that to this point, Tupac Amaru have behaved magnificently, treating their hostages with the respect and dignity that their imprisoned comrades deserve. They have released the majority of their hostages, and only seventy two of six hundred remain. Those that need medical attention receive it, those who physically cannot remain as hostages are set free and those hostages who were not directly implicated with the struggle in Peru were also freed. Moreover, the Red Cross has said that all of the hostages are being treated well and fed properly. Can Fujimori and the Peruvian government say the same about their prisoners?

Perhaps Downar knows something I don't, but to the best of my knowledge, the Tupac Amaru have not been engaged in a 'campaign of terror against civilians'. Moreover, the military actions that Tupac Amaru has taken have really been their only alternative.

vian government and the continued breaking of its promise to negotiate with the Tupac Amaru, can we really say that they had any choice but to resort to guerrilla warfare?

Moreover, considering the campaign of terror waged by Fujimori against dissent within Peru and the past atrocities committed by governments against Tupac Amaru and the native peoples of Peru, is it not reasonable that they exercise their right to self-defense?

Perhaps people holding similar views to Downar's would be better served to look critically at what provoked this hostage-taking than to simply believe what the press has fed them.

For information on Tupac Amaru see: <http://burn.ucsd.edu/ats/mrta.htm>

Down with absolutes

Ahmer Qadeer

To the Daily,

James Downar, who, in his letter was frankly supportive of Peruvian President Fujimori's "anti-terror policies" — which even the United States in 1996 declared to be not in accordance with international judicial norms — would do well to consider who he allies himself with. In a recent article in the Washington Post (The Guardian Weekly, Jan 26) entitled, "Peru's prison system has few defenders" (although it would seem McGill can boast of at least one) the conditions inside Peru's prisons are reflected in the report that "Suicide attempts are common...usually carried out by inmates banging their head against the walls." Desperate situations engender desperate measures. We have never lived in a world of moral absolutes but Mr. Downar is advised to peer beyond his world-view of banal assurances and tranquilizing certainties and consider on which side justice lies, even if its attainment remains a messy and often disquieting business.

Following Josué de Castro: "I, who have received an international peace prize, think that, unhappily, there is no other solution than violence for Latin America."

Matthew Watkins  
U3 Arts

The McGill  
Daily  
NEWS

volume 86  
number 47

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### AVIS

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Veuillez noter que l'étudiante devra signer un formulaire déclarant que tous ses droits de vote et droits de membre du GRIP Québec à McGill prendront fin suite au remboursement de la somme de 3.00\$.

Cette somme couvre les frais pour le trimestre d'automne 1995. Cette portion des frais scolaires contribuerait normalement à la recherche, l'éducation et l'action sur des sujets d'intérêt public menés par les étudiant-e-s. Pour plus d'amples renseignements, appeler le 398-7432.

### NOTICE

Beginning Monday, February 10 until Friday, February 21, and from Monday, March 3 to Friday, March 7, any student wishing to relinquish membership in Québec PIRG at McGill may come in person to 3647 University Street between 1:00pm and 4:00pm.

Upon signing a statement confirming that all voting and membership rights in Québec PIRG are relinquished, the student will be sent a refund cheque for the amount of \$3.00.

This amount represents the fee for the fall 1995 semester. This portion of the student activity fee would otherwise help fund student research, education and action in the public interest. For more information, please call 398-7432.

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# Assessing the Assessors

## RAISING QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

by Jameela  
Jeeroburkhan

A controversial conference that never took place is spurring criticisms about how McGill deals with sexual harassment. At a recent Students' Society (SSMU) Council meeting, SSMU Arts Representative Karen Hurley expressed outrage over a flyer for a faculty conference entitled, "Safe Professorship: Are you at Risk?" Due to lack of enrollment, the conference ended up as an informal discussion on assault, harassment and mental disorders. But the flyer raised questions about the conference's original intent.

"I saw the flyer and was

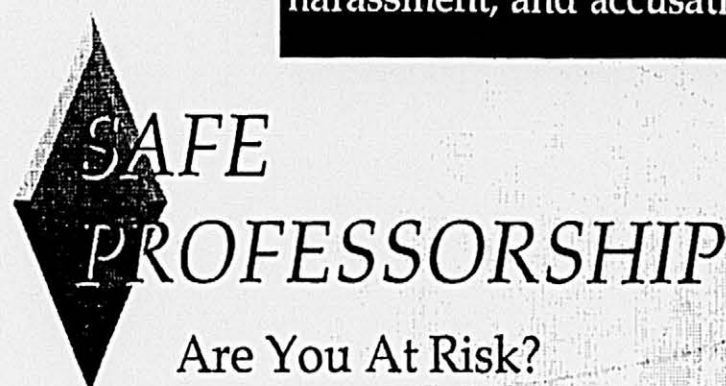
"We have concerns (about Wells) and we have voiced them to the administration," states Barbara Timmins of the Sexual Assault Centre. She explains that the centre receives complaints of harassment and assault after the initial attack, but also after the complaint has gone through the system at McGill which is generally "insensitive to their needs."

SSMU President Chis Carter says the Student Society has also

conflict created when the person who sees the complainant also investigates the complaint.

Timmins agrees with this problem and points to the Report on the Regulations Concerning Complaints of Sexual Harassment written by students, faculty members, administrators and assessors. One of the many recommendations calls for a sexual harassment officer to act either as assessor or as investigator, not as

The McGill Mental Health Service presents a conference on identifying and protecting yourself from attacks, harassment, and accusations of harassment.



alarmed because it says 'protecting yourself from accusations of harassment,'" explains Hurley. She was also disturbed by the title of a speech by Professor Patricia Wells, a sexual harassment assessor who was to discuss "Understanding Perceived Sexual Harassment".

Along with Professor Robert Lecker, Professor Katrine Stewart and Administrator Sharon Bezeau, Wells' job as an assessor is to receive and investigate complaints of sexual harassment on campus.

"As an assessor, should she be giving lectures on what is only 'perceived' as harassment?" Hurley asks.

Professor Wells refuses to comment on the content of the speech, since it was not given, and claims the title and flyer were both the doing of Mental Health Services.

This is not the first time Wells has been questioned as an assessor, a position she has held since 1986 when McGill's Sexual Harassment Policy was established. The Students' Society (SSMU) and McGill's Sexual Assault Centre have repeatedly opposed her re-appointment as a sexual harassment officer.

opposed Wells' re-appointment on the basis of student complaints, but such feedback has been ignored by the administration. He describes the consultation between the principal and the Students' Society on harassment officers as "a token measure".

Although Principal Shapiro will not talk about any individual officer, he denies that students' opinion of assessors is not considered. "Of course, you try to find somebody that everyone is happy with," he remarks, but claims the selection is limited as there are not many willing to take on the demanding job of assessor.

The principal admits the process of assessing is not perfect and is considering changes such as a "standard rotation scheme" to limit the length of time an assessor is in office, and a more formalized training system, as there is now no official preparation.

Annette Werk, Social Work professor, director of the McGill Domestic Violence Clinic and former ombudsperson, agrees that the process has problems. "There is no real comfort for someone coming forward," she asserts, illustrating the possible

both.

Wells does not believe this double role makes students more wary to come forward with their stories. As she says, "They should have confidence in the process."

However, Werk feels that most people on campus who have experienced harassment are not necessarily looking for justice. "They just want it to stop," she says. "They're often afraid of the repercussions within their department."

Most sexual harassment complainants do not pursue formal hearings. According to the last Report of the Assessors of Sexual Harassment 1995-96, only four out of 17 reported cases were heard formally.

As Carter and Timmins both point out, students and faculty are still awaiting administration approval of the new Sexual Harassment Policy.

"We have to wait the time required," maintains Shapiro.

However, Timmins is not optimistic. "In the meantime there are people who have to go through the present system which is not adequate," she responds. "I urge any student with a complaint to seek out a student advocate for support."

Hurley hopes that Professor Wells will respond to SSMU's concern over the conference flyer because assessors' actions should be accountable to students. "Any system that has that much power in assessing [harassment] should have a mechanism of checks and balances," she stresses, "or else it puts students on the fringes of an already unfriendly process."

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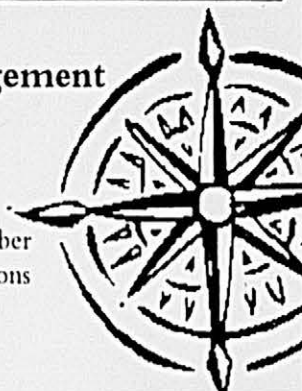
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IN FRONT OF RODDICK GATES



by Chris Scott

Mexico's anti-Nafta insurgency took a huge step north last month as citizens from across the province met in Montréal to discuss the effects of free-trade economics on the Third World's poor—and to build resistance to domestic policies of marginalization introduced by the Chrétien and the Bouchard governments.

Through accumulating evidence from hospital closures to welfare cutbacks to free trade agreements, these leaders' policies have become associated with a new label—neoliberalism. Neoliberalism is the revival of 19th century laissez-faire economic theory, which states business should be free to pursue profit as it sees fit, without any responsibilities towards the human or natural environments that allow it to complete its work.

The conference, held from January 17 to 18 at the Université de Montréal (UdeM), attracted around 70 students, artists, labour activists and members of other sectors which feel endangered by the PQ's drive to erase the provincial deficit in four years. Its project was to draft a series of questions about social spending, distribution of wealth and citizen involvement in government which would be put to the Québec public at large through polling stations in public places, to be set up in the beginning of March.

The concept of this consultation was proposed at an Intercontinental Gathering for Humanity and Against Neoliberalism convoked by the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) in

Chiapas, Mexico, last summer. Held in remote Mayan villages behind rebel lines, the *Encuentro* welcomed over 3,000 dissidents from 42 countries in an effort to identify the Zapatistas' fight for land reform and participatory democracy with the wider struggle against the new right of budget slashing, and weakened environmental and labour legislation, which is coming into vogue now

From the beginning, the EZLN has succeeded in identifying the particular oppressions its people are suffering with a system of thought that destroys community and denies local autonomy around the world

planet-wide.

To counter this offensive, which is internationally coordinated, revolutionaries must also build an Intercontinental Network for Resistance to Neoliberalism, *Encuentro* delegates decided. The consultations, which are now being organized locally within Canada, Mexico and throughout the world, are only the first step. Once all the local consultations have been completed, there will be a second intercontinental forum, this time for strategizing, to be attended by network members in July or Au-

gust in Barcelona, Spain.

Besides actually informing activists as to the public will, the consultations will help unmask Bouchard's façade of public participation constructed through round-table talks on zero deficit, participants at the UdeM meeting said. They point out that while it was easy enough to get the principle of the zero deficit adopted at the multi-sector meeting held last March, it was the *how*, conveniently avoided then, which derailed consensus at the subsequent summit in October.

It is indeed with the question of how and where cuts should be made, if at all, that participants were trying to grapple on the second day at UdeM. The issue of business subsidies came up quickly: companies that are given tax breaks by the government in exchange for creating jobs should have those breaks reduced if the number of people employed turns out less than originally promised, one man said.

Various general ideas were thrown around at the meeting. Should the province refuse to recognize its debt under certain conditions? Should agricultural land reserves be established for families in Québec? What about a guaranteed minimum income—or maximum income—to be calculated as a function of the average person's wage?

Several questions were formally written up and proposed to the group to be ratified at the next session. "Do you agree that access to a decent income, to free and quality education, to adequate health service and appropriate housing is a basic right which governments must respect as their priority?" the draft for one such question ran.

#### LAND AND LIBERTY

Today's struggle against free trade and land expropriation in southern Mexico picks up on tensions left unresolved for at least half a century.

Chiapas was the last indigenous territory to be conquered by Mexico after an 1850s uprising had resulted in the formation of a de facto independent Mayan state for 50 years. Because of its frontier status, its distance from the capital, and its preponderantly non-Spanish population, it became the place where abuses have occurred most. Even in 1994, workers could be paid less than half the official Mexican minimum wage of \$4 (U.S.) a day.

Since the late 1800s, Hispanic settlers have simply moved on to Mayan fields, using private gangs and murder to displace inhabitants that resist. These prime agricultural lowlands are now dominated by ranches and cash crops

like coffee or bananas, while the Mayans, with a swelling population, are driven into the less productive mountain areas, or the jungle clearings, whose soil turns sterile after a few years.

A chance to rectify this appeared in 1910, when a stacked election and the constant use of soldiers against strikes gave rise to revolution across Mexico. Two ideologies emerged from the ferment—one presented by Francisco Madero, who would become president, and the other by Emiliano Zapata, a southerner, from whom the modern-day Zapatistas would take their name.

It was Zapata who advocated land reform—a breaking up of the large estates to benefit the 90 per cent of Mexico's farmers who owned nothing. Madero, whose commitment was to honest government and free elections, would not accept this, but nevertheless enough of Zapata's ideals were enshrined in the 1917 constitution to give subsequent reformers a rallying point.

Article 27 in particular regulated foreign countries' investment, promised gradual land redistribution—and set up a system of ejidos which allowed poor families and communities to be given modest plots for subsistence. They would remain the property of the group, not the individual, and in consequence could never be sold off.

Zapata himself was killed by an army ambush ordered in 1919 by Madero's successor. His death was to set the tone for subsequent treatment of dissent: between 1988 and February 1, 1994, the Democratic Revolution Party, a main opponent to the long-governing PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party), reports fully 263 assassinations of its adherents. Less sensationally, the PRI has managed to dominate in federal elections during the last six decades amidst persisting allegations of fraud.

The most recent election, in August 1994, involved many instances of people returning to polling stations after washing off the mark meant to show that they had voted, according to Canadian

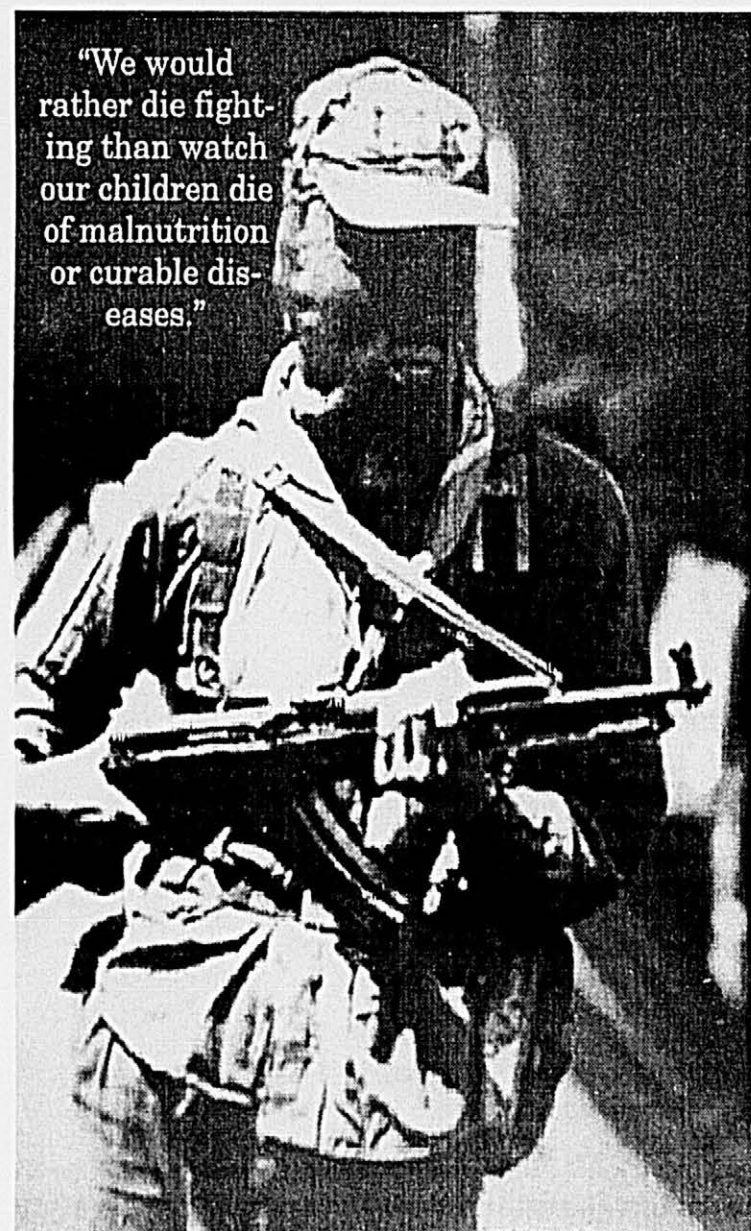
Steve Bailey, an election observer in Chiapas at the time. Conversely, many perfectly legitimate voters showed up to find their names were not on any enumeration lists, Bailey relates.

Despite these abuses it was not until the North American Free Trade Agreement came into effect on January 1, 1994, that the Chiapan poor determined to react. NAFTA, with its concept of 'no barriers to the free market', forced the end of the ejido system and halted all land redistribution.

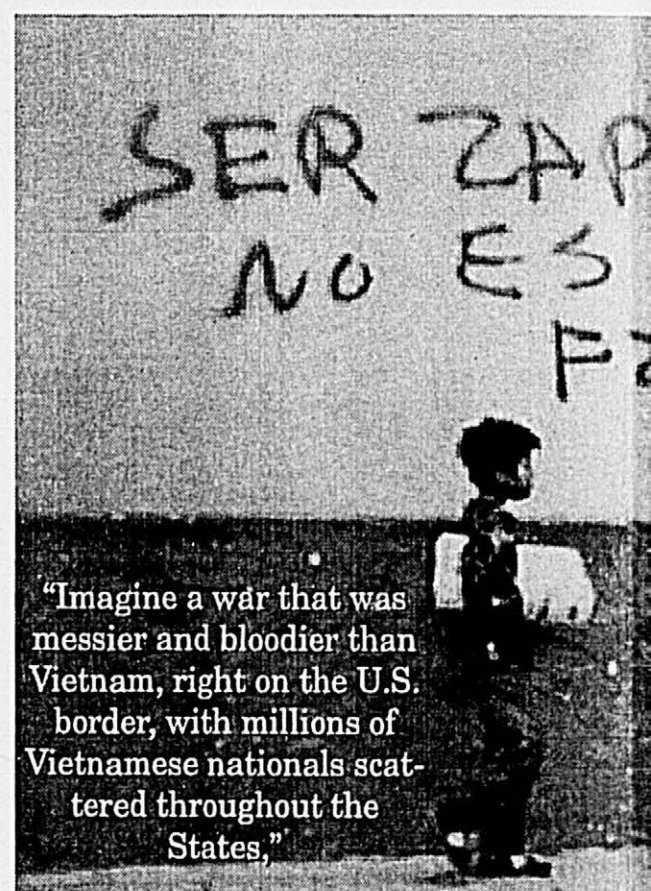
As the second worst-off state in a country where nearly 50 per cent of the people live in official poverty, Chiapas had no room to absorb the cutbacks—any land loss meant starvation. So when armed Zapatistas moved into the tourist town of San

# EL PUEBLO UNIDO

## CHIAPANS AND MONTREALERS



"We would rather die fighting than watch our children die of malnutrition or curable diseases."



"Imagine a war that was messier and bloodier than Vietnam, right on the U.S. border, with millions of Vietnamese nationals scattered throughout the States."

Cristobal de Las Casas and surrounding villages, they met with overwhelming support. Despite intense federal retaliation—which included summary executions and punitive bomb raids against civilians, the Zapatistas have managed to hold on to at least some part of Chiapan territory for the past three years.

Their message is simple: Tierra y Libertad—Land and Liberty—or, in the paraphrasing of a writer who lived in San Cristobal that January 1, "We would rather die fighting than watch our children die of malnutrition or curable diseases."

#### DIALOGUE OR REVOLUTION?

From the beginning, the EZLN has succeeded in identifying the particular oppressions its people are suffering with a system of thought



# DO JAMÁS SERÁ

## NE UP AGAINST NEOLIBERALISM

that destroys community and denies local autonomy around the world. Unlike many other localized movements, they work to include not only members of their own group (the Mayans), but impoverished Hispanics as well. They seek for Chiapas not to leave Mexico, but to become the germ of a real national dialogue, and, if necessary, Revolution. Already, analogous though non-affiliated rebellions have erupted in the neighbouring states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, and included actions in Mexico City itself.

In the Mayan territories, several villages have already declared themselves 'communities in resistance' who are openly pro-Zapatista, and neither pay taxes to, nor accept services from, the federal government. These and other

stories of crop arson, livestock theft, sabotage and so forth. This November, the U.S.-based *Pastors for Peace* mounted a food caravan to help contribute directly to famine relief, and spread awareness as to how the Chiapan war victimizes civilians.

Also of severe concern is Mexico's renewed troop buildup in the Chiapas zone. In the two weeks before this article goes to press, the troop numbers have doubled — and heavy foreign equipment has been making its way towards the Front, says Claude Rioux, a member of a Zapatista solidarity group in Montréal. Although political maneuvers in Mexico are always hard to read, there is a serious possibility that the current peace talks may be breaking down.

While North America's mass media remain ambiguous in their attitude to the uprising, governments are firm, if discreet, in revealing whose side they're on. In just one week this summer the U.S. donated over 80 Huey helicopters and two Knox battleships to the Mexican Army. Officially, such aid is to be used in the drug war, but as survivors of the 1994 bombing campaign over Ocosingo and other villages know, there is no safeguard to control how Mexico actually does use the equipment.

Canada, if even less overt, is no less decisive. In an October letter released to the Victoria, BC-based Zapatista Solidarity Network, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy calls the Mexican army's presence "necessary until the rebels voluntarily disarm."

**A TIME-BOMB WAITING**  
Neither the Canadian nor the U.S. official reaction is surprising to Geordie Pickard, a Victoria anarchist and member of the Zapatista Solidarity Network who made it down to Mexico by hitch-hiking in time to join the forum this summer.

Pickard sees almost all federal governments as dependent on the influx of international capital for their survival. Their policies can then reflect neither moral principles, nor the wishes of their 'constituents', but only what is in the

interest of the corporations. One Canadian example involves the Business Council on National Issues, whose Ottawa office Pickard helped occupy last spring. The BCNI is a non-elected body whose various policy papers presented to government helped create a perceived need for free trade pacts, social service cuts and debt hysteria years before these measures actually came into effect.

In this climate it will be impossible for the Mexican government to consent to the Zapatistas' implicitly reasonable demands for land sharing and participatory democracy, so the peace talks will break down, and the situation soon degenerate back into open war, Pickard predicts.

One of the most useful aspects of the *Encuentro* was the chance to meet revolutionaries from all over the world, and to keep in touch as a support group so that "when serious action starts to happen," they could all lend support to various national movements from their own countries, he continues.

The forum itself was centred in La Realidad, a small village several hours down a dirt road from San Cristobal. Delegates chose to participate in either a political, social, cultural, indigenous or economic seminar. In each case, it was studied how the chosen category was lived under, and could become a medium for resistance to, neoliberalism. The political seminar, in which Pickard participated, devoted itself to several days' discussion on two topics: structures of power, and solutions to neoliberalism.

While Pickard acknowledges that *Encuentro* delegates had diverging opinions on how to change economies, he himself has come to accept just one option as grim inevitability: civil war.

Arguing that the law of price competition makes it impossible for any company to retain high labour or environmental standards once another has cut costs by lowering them, he dismisses traditional activism based on consumer lobby tactics such as boycotts. "We'd have to boycott everything," he says.



Pickard sees as key the fact that Mexico shares a border with the United States. He believes the Zapatistas have enough hardware and organization to keep up a guerrilla war for five to 10 years.

"Do you agree that access to a decent income, to free and quality education, to adequate health service and appropriate housing is a basic right which governments must respect as their priority?"

During this time, their inspirational vision in the face of worsening poverty will create a base for mass recruitment that could spread the Revolution all over Mexico.

At this point, given the mass investments American companies have in Mexico, "they [the U.S.] can't really afford not to go in and prop it up."

And that, he says, will be the final tinder box; the conflagration that will make the U.S.-based continental empire explode.

"Imagine a war that was messier and bloodier than Vietnam, right on the U.S. border, with millions of Vietnamese nationals scattered throughout the States," Pickard postulates, referring to the heavy hispanic presence in much of the U.S., and Latin Americans' fierce resentment of U.S. intervention in their affairs.

Pickard believes this resentment would lead to mass insurgency within the U.S., first against the Mexican war, then by quick association, in favour of the EZLN, and the social revolution they propound worldwide. Inevitably the fight would soon move to Canada, perhaps triggered by our government's attempt to suppress a general strike. The sheer social disparities existing both in Canada and the U.S., as well as the Third World are another time-bomb just waiting to go off, Pickard relates.

Pickard's ideal of a post-neoliberal society resembles somewhat the model set by the Spanish anarchists, who still kept technology in the factories, but collectivized it, and turned it to human ends.

It is a long chain of possibilities to follow, but if the events reported in Chiapas these past two weeks are at all true, Pickard's prophecy may be closer to actualization than we think.



villages are constantly surrounded by tanks or guard dogs, washed with searchlights, harassed as a form of 'low-intensity warfare', which occasionally turns hot as a high level dissident or journalist is jailed or killed. In Chiapas, the line between military and vigilante is blurred, since various bands rove around without markings, but with extremely high-power weapons. Despite the fact the Mexican state is now meeting formally for peace talks with the EZLN, these incidents continue.

One of the grimmest allegations to come out of Chiapas recently is that the government is engineering famine to blackmail locals into political non-involvement. The chronic corn shortage, exacerbated by war, has reached dangerous proportions. Officials at the Fray Bartolomeo de Las Casas human rights centre cite repeated



# Nipping at Bourque's heels

## VISION MONTRÉAL COUNCILLORS MAYOR'S MINIONS NO MORE

by Andrea Mason

Montréal Mayor Pierre Bourque will have to contend with two hostile watchdogs on his executive committee from now on.

Two former Vision Montréal councillors, Pierre Goyer and Sammy Forcillo scored a victory last Tuesday as Québec Superior Court Judge Danielle Grenier ruled that the mayor acted illegally in attempting to dismiss the councillors from the city's executive committee.

According to the city charter, a councillor is ensured his or her position on the executive committee for four years unless she or he chooses to resign voluntarily.

Forcillo and Goyer have officially resigned from the Vision Montréal caucus but have announced that they will remain on the executive committee. They plan to monitor Bourque closely and hold him accountable for his actions.

This comes as a blow to the mayor, who has never encountered anything but blind loyalty

from the members of his executive committee in the past.

"The mayor dictates what he wants while his minions sit around," describes Sam Boskey, an opposition councillor with the Democratic Coalition.

Bourque has been criticized for his authoritarian leadership style and has repeatedly shown his intolerance for internal party dissension.

Early in January, he attempted to fire Forcillo and Goyer for their alleged disloyalty to the party. He accused them of "plotting against him" during an investigation by Québec Chief Electoral Officer, Pierre-F Côté, into charges of Vision Montréal's electoral fraud during the 1994 municipal election campaign.

Opposition councillors remain skeptical of Forcillo and

Goyer's sudden and dramatic reversal from Bourque's hatchet men. They were not passive members of Vision Montréal," declares Boskey.

Goyer, whose portfolio was urban planning, spearheaded the move to abolish the public consultation process. Explain

Forcillo, who was in charge of the city's finances, drafted a budget which eliminated 2,000 municipal employees.

Boskey says Forcillo is also to blame for the deterioration of democracy at city hall. Forcillo "abused the rules, cut off debate and invoked closure whenever he got

bored," comments Boskey. The councillors' track records give rise to serious doubts concerning their credibility according to critics.

"Up until very recently Goyer and Forcillo were loyal and dangerous soldiers, dutifully carrying out the mayor's schemes. It's not as if they had always been critical and couldn't take it anymore," maintains Boskey.

But some do see the possibility for positive change stemming from the recent upheavals at city hall.

Along with Goyer and Forcillo, five other Vision Montréal members have jumped ship within the last two weeks.

Opposition councillor Helen Fotopolous believes this will force Bourque to operate more transparently.

"For fear that Vision Montréal will lose its majority, Bourque will have to make more information public. Matters which were previously conducted in secret will have to be discussed and debated in council," she predicts.



Loyal supporters to staunch defenders of the public good.

"Forcillo and Goyer were



### 1. CANADA: A RADICAL TREE LOGGING IMAGE PROBLEM

Forest Action Network UK, a new direct action forest

protection organization, protested about the continued destruction of Canada's rainforest. At 11 am, twenty people from the UK and Canada converged on the Canadian Embassy Tourist Office in Trafalgar square, London, England. A team of 7 entered the building, chained the doors, and set up a window display for the public depicting Canada's true nature — one of industrial logging and impoverished wildlife. Meanwhile, three climbers scaled the outside of the building, clinging to a tiny ledge some

25 ft above the street to hang a banner demanding: Canada: SAVE YOUR RAINFOREST. Others handed out literature on the busy street, which had been littered with woodchips from a Canadian mill. Protesters spoke out against the growing amount of forest

product imports used in the UK.

According to BC government statistics, 14% of BC's forest products end up in Europe every year. They are used for everything from garden furniture to toilet paper.

The Great Coast Rainforest, as it has been dubbed, is the largest expanse of pristine temperate rainforest on the planet. At 5 million hectares, it is ten times larger than Clayoquot Sound, extending from northern Vancouver Island to the Alaskan Panhandle. Almost every remaining valley is scheduled to be clear-cut or roaded within the next 5 years.

"This is the beginning of a campaign to stop British consumption of timber products from Canadian wilderness areas," explained furniture designer and small woodland owner Theo Hopkins. "We need to send a clear message to Canada that the destruction of its rainforest is unacceptable to the British people. An increasing number of British companies have pledged not to take wood or paper from unsustainable industrial forestry operations as exemplified by Canadian clear-cuts."

Source: [peacenet-info@igc.apc.org](mailto:peacenet-info@igc.apc.org)

### 2. BEDOUNS BULLDOZED BY ISRAELI FORCES

The bulldozing of the encampments of six Jahalin Bedouin tribe families and the beating of ten of their people continues a trend of violent evictions and questionable

relocations done by Israeli army and police officials. The January 27 morning evictions occurred near Ma'aleh Adumin in the occupied territory, an area currently being cleared for the expansion of Jewish settlers.

With their belongings removed, the evicted are to be relocated to an alternate living site, located 500 metres from the Jerusalem municipality garbage dump, an area declared unfit for human habitation by Israeli environmentalists. Housing for the site is to be comprised of shipping containers that are the same type as those used to ship cargo overseas, supplied with one small water pipe for the camp and no electricity. Furthermore, the one-half acre allocated to each family is not enough for their livestock — their principle means of livelihood.

The use of violence prompted the Chairman of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the UN to dispatch a strongly worded communiqué requesting information on the violations in the Ma'aleh Adumin area.

380 people from forty families of the Jahalin Tribe still remain at the Ma'aleh Adumin site, and are still in danger of similar violent evictions.

Source: [Native-@listserv.tamu.edu](mailto:Native-@listserv.tamu.edu)

### 3. SOUTH KOREAN UNIONS STRIKE BACK

Thousands of students and workers armed with stones battled body armour clad police

armed with truncheons and tear gas cluster bombs in a follow-up strike protesting the ramming through of a new labour law that attacks worker and democratic rights.

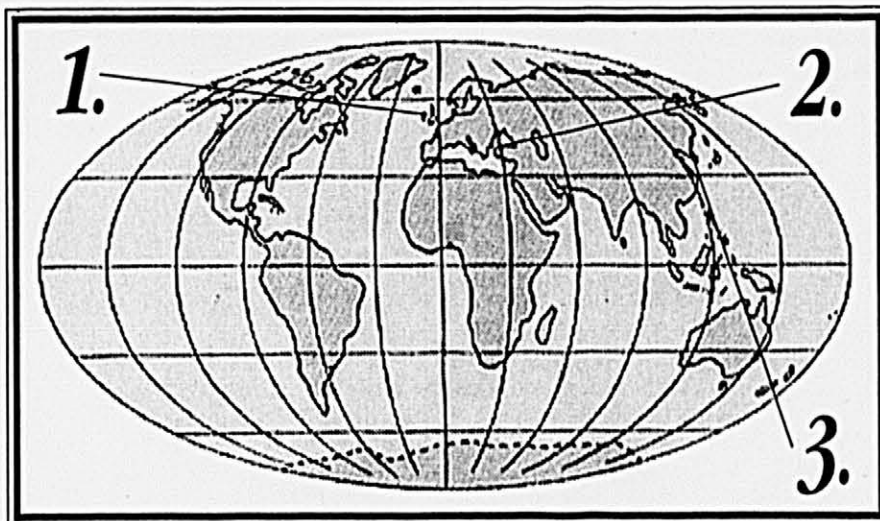
Passed within a six minute span in the early morning hours of December 26, without the presence of opposing parties, the 11 pieces of legislation permit increases in working hours without wage increases, legalize lay-offs and maintain a ban on free association. This means that workers and unions are prohibited from political activity and that workers cannot choose their union membership.

600,000 and 180,000 workers participated in the respective January 15 and 22 general strikes called by the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU). Supported by 54.5% of South Koreans surveyed, the general strike involved a wide spectrum of workers including those from car industries, shipbuilding, manufacturing, telecommunication, public servants, banks employees and taxi drivers.

In a minor concession, South Korean President Kim Young-Sam offered to reopen discussion on the labour laws in parliament, opening the way for amendments and some compromise.

The KCTU rejected this, stating that the "government must know that such a deceptive [National Assembly] meeting" would not help resolve key problems. The KCTU further stated that it will continue to strike on a bi-weekly basis until the law is repealed.

Source: <http://www.peg.apc.org/~greenleft>





# Comment

## All romance and little truth

by Zachary Schwartz

Where there's smoke there's fire.

And with all the attention being paid to the smoke pouring out of the undergraduate Students' Society's council meetings, it's surprising that the fire behind it gets such little attention.

Councillors and executives are so busy accusing one another of various wrong-doings and defending their own personal reputations that council has effectively erected a smoke screen between itself and the issues.

According to the arts and science faculty representatives to SSMU council, the problem lies with the executive committee.

Both the Arts Undergraduate Society (AUS) and the Science Undergraduate Society (SUS) passed motions condemning SSMU's executive committee for its incapacity to behave in a mature, responsible manner, and for disrupting the proceedings of SSMU council meetings.

"We did this because we didn't feel the executive were respecting the councillors," says SUS VP Academic Karen Kwok.

"[SSMU VP Internal Affairs] Mark Feldman said council doesn't work. . . [VP External Affairs] Chantal Da Silva and [VP University Affairs] Don McGowan don't hand in their reports to council," says Kwok.

But most disrespectful, she says, is "how mean they are."

Arts representative Mera Thompson agrees. She says that council is behaving in an adult manner, while the executive is not.

"They yell. The executive gets up and screams and insults and walks out. They should be the ones rising above all this, but instead

McGowan.

"If council was a check and a balance, it wouldn't be the same people doing the checking and balancing."

But the motions condemning the executive were unanimously supported by both the Science

and the vp finance's new dental plan contract was examined by the Financial Ethics Research Committee, McGowan accused them of trying to block the vp's progress.

"All they wanted to do was screw up John [Chomski, vp finance]," says McGowan.

When councillors tried to listen to the students who voted to condemn Pepsi for its actions in Burma, McGowan tried to look at the bigger picture of who voted along what lines. Because the same councillors that voted to condemn Pepsi also supported Chris Carter during the blood drive, he accuses them of "not thinking for themselves."

"It's unlikely that these issues would elicit the same response," says McGowan. "It's a pattern. People look around before they vote."

McGowan's interpretation of councillors' motives are his own business. The problem arises when these alleged motives start to overshadow the issues. Councillors had reasons for supporting the Red Cross protest, and were clearly following the will of the students when they condemned Pepsi for its role in Burma.

Councillors cannot represent their constituents on these issues if their actions are dismissed as just following party lines. And with such sweeping dismissals from the executive, it's no wonder councillors feel disrespected by their executive.



it's the other way around."

But there is a deeper problem with SSMU council, personified by VP University Affairs Don McGowan. He dismisses councillors' voting as party politics.

"There's an awful lot of partisanship at council," says

Undergraduate Society(SUS) and Arts Undergraduate Society(AUS) councils, representative bodies that are arguably more in touch with their constituents than the SSMU executive.

When councillors tried to follow the SSMU constitution by en-

## Hyde Park

### DON MCGOWAN: A POTENTIAL OUTREACH VOLUNTEER???

Don McGowan recently wrote "It concerns me that we don't seem to have a group at McGill dedicated to the idea that men have a responsibility to fight sexism." Don suggested that he would initiate the development and funding of a new organization himself.

If Don had scanned the list of SSMU organizations, he would have learned that the Sexual Assault Centre on campus (SACOMSS) includes the Outreach Programme. It is a pro-active branch of the centre that performs the very function he mentioned. Run by 17 women and 17 men volunteers, Outreach's primary goal is to raise awareness in the McGill and Montréal communities about sexual assault. We facilitate discussions in which persons are encouraged to share their opinions on sexism and sexual violence. At McGill, our volunteers participated in the training of the Frosh

leaders, Walksafe volunteers, and Gerts' staff, and they visited all of the residences, many sororities and fraternities, and academic departments. Off-campus, we accepted invitations to high schools, CEGEPs and youth organizations.

Perhaps Don would prefer to organize an all-male group to combat sexism that works independently of women's organizations on campus. If so, we question his judgement. Certainly, men have a role to play in the elimination of sexism in our society: we are the perpetrators of sexual violence; we are still in the majority of positions of power, and our beliefs and needs continue to inform public policy. This must be changed. But in working for such change we need to heed the ideas of the many women who are addressing the same social problems. For it is women, and not men, who are disempowered by our society. It is not men's role to re-empower

women: women do not need us to do it for them. Any belief to the contrary is part of the problem.

We think Outreach provides an optimal environment for men to address responsibility for fighting sexism. It gives them the opportunity to engage in dialogue with women who have a variety of concerns relating to this issue; dialogue which will allow men to determine how they may best contribute to the efforts to eliminate sexual violence. Happily, this sentiment was shared by the greater Montréal Community. In March, 1996, the Comité d'Action Femmes et Sécurité Urbaine (CAFSU) presented Outreach with a Prix Sécurité des Femmes. CAFSU was particularly impressed with the manner in which Outreach addresses the responsibility that men have to eliminate sexual assault.

No doubt Outreach needs more money. So, Don, we expect a

cheque is in the mail. Or call 398-2700. We could pick it up personally.

Your eagerness to combat sexism is admirable. Outreach would be more than willing to interview you for a position in the fall. In the meantime, you might encourage the SSMU council to invite Outreach to speak, council rejected our offer last semester. Better to lead by action, than by word. Don't you think?

Sincerely,

The Outreach Men: Paul Grossman, Sasha Dubrovsky, Aiyanas Ormond, Carl Hofbauer, Daniel Hertzman, Daniel Marchand, Jason Ruttan, Jeff Canetti, John Shestowsky, Lawrence Ioannou, Michael Bernstein, Peter Bevan, Vorravit Siripark, Walter Hooper, Zvi Ish-Shalom, Paul Ruel, Paul Kershaw.



Monday, February 3

Open mic night for Eating Disorders Awareness Week. Hear and share poetry, music, stories. Thompson House Basement (3660 McTavish). Info: 398-6823.

Tuesday, February 4

Latin-American Awareness Group meeting in Shatner 435, 17h. Info: 398-8178

Wednesday, February 5

LBGT planning meeting in Shatner 432, 17h30. Bisexual Group meeting in Women's Union (Shatner 423), 17h30.

Centre for Developing Area Studies (CDAS) weekly brown bag seminar series: "Recent changes in the Costa Rican banana industry", room 100, 3715 Peel, 12h30-13h30.

Arts Undergraduate Society Council meeting in Arts 155, 18h. Dean Miller will be available to answer questions about the current state of the Arts Faculty.

Hillel presents Oscar-winning filmmaker, Beverly Shaffer at Hillel Jewish Student Centre (3460 Stanley), 12h30. Info: Luni, 845-9171.

Thursday, February 6

Fourth Annual McGill Body Image Forum in Leacock auditorium, 19h-21h. Everyone welcome. Info: Nadia, 398-6017.

Ongoing

The Red Herring, McGill's humour magazine, needs to be funny. Meeting every Tuesday in Shatner 303. Almost all submissions accepted. Info: 398-6825.

Help out with an SSMU task force. Volunteers needed for accessibility, LBGT, visible minority and religious accommodation task forces. Info: Darrell at 982-9170 or SSMU.

Artwork, poetry, photography, short stories, dealing with body image needed for the Body Image Forum. Drop-off box in the Sexual Assault Centre (Shatner 430); include name and number. Info: 398-6823.

Submit your art for the annual Art for Upstairs art exhibition. Deadline: March 3. Info: Nina, 284-4993, or Leslie, 985-5224.



# QPIRG audits Shatner

by Jessica Howard

How would you rate the "environmental-ness" of campus cafeterias? According to a survey of 300 students conducted last semester by the Campus and Community Waste Management Group, most students would say the packaging, recycling and waste reduction of food at McGill rates moderate to poor.

The group, part of McGill's Quebec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG), has prompted a cooperative effort by Miraval Food Services and QPIRG to make campus cafeterias more environmentally friendly.

Students filling out the questionnaire were asked about their recycling habits, and what motivates them to recycle more often. From the responses, the Waste Management Group made a list of six waste reducing recommendations. They then approached Miraval's Food Manager Lise Bouthillier with the results.

"I think it is a good idea. . . we will save garbage, have less things on the floor. . . it will give a better look to the cafeteria," says Bouthillier about the changes.

Although not all of QPIRG's suggestions will be implemented, Miraval has made a number of improvements.

Both QPIRG and Miraval are trying to find a low cost brand of plastic mugs to be sold in the cafeterias. On QPIRG's suggestion, Miraval may also begin giving bigger discounts to students who

bring their own mugs.

The use of Styrofoam will be eliminated except for hot drinks and meals. Items such as muffins and croissants will be served with wax paper instead of paper plates. Napkins will be given upon request only, rather than being made readily available.

For hygienic reasons, Miraval rejected QPIRG's suggestion to place recycling bins inside the cafeterias. They have agreed, however, to help QPIRG make the recycling bins more obvious to students with signs and stickers. QPIRG had also recommended removing pre-wrapped products, but due to certain health regulations Miraval will continue selling them.

In response to Miraval's efforts, co-coordinator of the QPIRG initiative, Russell Unger says, "that they do any thing surprises me. With companies, you expect to be stonewalled."

Bouthillier says that while Miraval is happy to work with QPIRG on waste management, she feels that many students do not reciprocate their efforts. She says Miraval has replaced individually packaged condiments with large containers, but these condiment bottles often disappear.

"If students like a better cafeteria, we would like them to cooperate with us."

In order to continue reducing cafeteria waste, Unger proposes that environmentally conscious requirements be set for the future food service contracts.



DAILY PHOTO BY LORI BRAUN

The Campus and Community Waste Management Group "represents students to the extent that they have environmental views" and is presently working on a number of different projects. If you are interested in getting involved, call QPIRG at 398-7432.

## brief

### SSMU to become bilingual

In a decision that maintains the validity of the Student Society's constitution, the Judicial Board of the SSMU ruled Friday against VP University Affairs Don McGowan's bid to declare constitutional amendments made this year in English only invalid.

In the ruling, the Board states, "temporary validity will be granted to all constitution and by-law amendments since 1991 to the date of the hearing on January 24, 1997."

McGowan's complaint stemmed from a by-law passed in September drafted solely in English. The amendment regarded the creation of five new committees of the SSMU.

At the hearing McGowan argued that since the constitution states all amendments must be passed in both English and French, all unilingual by-laws should be struck down.

Although, in its decision, the Board acknowledged the "imperative nature of bilingualism of the Student Society of McGill University," the Board held that to declare all amendments invalid would call into question the spirit of the law.

The Board cited a similar case heard by the Canadian Supreme Court regarding laws passed by the Manitoba Provincial legislature. Similarly, in that case, laws were wrongly passed in English only. The Court ruled that to declare all Acts invalid would violate the rule of law.

Instead, the Board ruled that council has until April 1, to translate all unilingual sections of the constitution into French. If Council does not meet this deadline, the amendment will be declared invalid.

-Mark Ratner

## CRITICAL CONDITION

### HEALTH CARE IN QUÉBEC: GETTING WORSE

by Adina Spivak

### BEFORE IT GETS BETTER

Québec's health care system is slowly wasting away.

A year ago, provincial health minister Jean Rochon decided to restructure Québec's health care system by transferring services from hospitals to CLSCs. Rochon's goal was to reduce costs by \$200 million by "striking a new balance" between health and social services.

But according to Arthur Sandborne, a spokesperson for a coalition of community groups and unions concerned with the health reforms, the transition has "not been very smooth."

The restructuring has included such changes as one-day surgery, shorter hospital stays, early discharge and acute post-operative care being done in the home.

CLSCs were expected to bear the brunt of the additional care, but in many cases this has been impossible.

"The biggest problem is the maintenance of people at home," says Sandborne. "If you have one

person taking care of 30 people in a hospital, you can't have this same one person going to these people's homes. There have been lots of complaints and people wind up going back to emergency because they shouldn't have been let out."

In fact, very few human and financial resources have been transferred to the CLSCs. In addition, all hospitals in the Montréal area are running a deficit this year. In past years this has not been the case.

And it's going to get worse before it gets better, predicts Sandborne. More cuts are projected for this year, more hospitals are slated to shut down and emergency rooms are already overflowing.

Bruce Flemming, a counsellor at the anti-poverty group Head & Hands, believes that the idea of transferring services is not a bad one.

"The idea is that the CLSC is supposed to be the 'guiche unique,' or a 'one-stop shopping'

type of arrangement. Unfortunately, the structures weren't put in place properly. While there have been expanded hours and an attempt to be more visible by the CLSCs, they simply do not have the resources [such as] diagnostic services including easy access to X-Rays and blood testing. The health ministry is always putting the cart before the horse — they make the changes at the administrative level and then scramble to play catch up."

In theory, the idea of putting more emphasis on community care as opposed to hospital care is practical for seniors who are supposed to receive home care instead of having to go to a nursing home. But because of the lack of resources, David Alper, a community organizer at the anti-poverty group Project Genesis, says these services are very difficult to access.

In order to do get access, patients need to go through 'means testing.' In other words, if it sounds like the patients are not

in dire need, they are 'steered' toward private services.

Furthermore, Alper links the creation of Québec's new medical insurance plan with some of the problems people are facing.

"This has had a disastrous impact on people's lives. Rochon has his head stuck very deeply in the sand. Many people on welfare and seniors have stopped taking their medication because they cannot afford it. This has led to the overflowing of the emergency rooms."

Sandborne also sees the pharmacies as part of the problem. He points to the high cost of pharmaceutical drugs, in particular of patented drugs. Apparently, the percentage of generic (as opposed to patented) drugs prescribed in Québec is the lowest in Canada. Despite the high cost of this, the government has not looked here to cut costs.

"Instead of going after the establishment, they [the government] are attacking the most vulnerable people in society. Seniors and people on welfare are being scapegoated by the government."





To: Members of the University Community

The Statutory Committee to Review Principal Shapiro's stewardship mid-way through his first term has held its first meeting. I am now writing to all members of the University community to invite comments on the incumbent which will help the Committee in the fulfillment of its mandate which is to recommend to the Board of Governors the renewal or non-renewal of Dr. Shapiro's appointment for a second term.

The composition of the review committee is as follows:

Chair	Chancellor Gretta Chambers 5th Floor, James Administration Building	398-8913	Alumni Assoc'n Representatives	Mr. James Robb Mr. Ian McLachlin c/o The University Secretariat 6th Floor, James Administration Building	
Board of Governors Representatives	Mr. Richard W. Pound Mr. John E. Cleghorn c/o The University Secretariat 6th Floor, James Administration Building		Administrative & Support Staff Representatives	Mr. Trevor Garland Information Systems Resources James Administration Building TREVOR@UMSI.LAN.MCGILL.CA	398-5023
Senate Representatives	Professor Robert E. MacKenzie Department of Biochemistry McIntyre Medical Sciences Building MACKENZIE@MEDCOR.MCGILL.CA	398-7270		Mr. Allan Youster c/o M.U.N.A.C.A. 505 Pine Avenue West	398-6565
	Professor Michael Smith Department of Sociology Leacock Building SMITH@SOCIO.LAN.MCGILL.CA	398-6849	Student Representatives	Mr. Don McGowan V.P., University Affairs, SSMU University Centre UA@STUSOC.MCGILL.CA	398-6797
MAUT Representatives	Professor Malcolm Baines Department of Microbiology & Immunology Lyman Duff Medical Sciences Building MGBAINES@MICROIMM.MCGILL.CA	398-4443		Mr. Hugh Potter Dept. Of Civil Engineering Macdonald Engineering Building HPOTTE@PO-BOX.MCGILL.CA	398-4455, ext.2409
	Professor Patrick Glenn Faculty of Law Chancellor Day Hall GLENN_P@FALAW.LAN.MCGILL.CA	398-6620	Secretary	Miss Margo Le Dain c/o The University Secretariat 6th Floor, James Administration Building MARGO@UMSI.LAN.MCGILL.CA	398-3951

Comments may be forwarded to any member of the Committee, with a copy to me as Chair of the Committee, and should be received as soon as possible and no later than February 26, 1997.

Yours faithfully,

*Gretta Chambers*  
Gretta Chambers  
Chancellor



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## Daily Publications Society Board of Directors Nominations

Nominations for the six student-elected Directors of the Daily Publications Society are open from January 27, 1997 until February 12, 1997. Forms may be picked up at the Daily business office, Room B-07, 3480 McTavish. Further inquiries may be directed to the Chief Returning Officers of the Publications Society at 398-8222.

The Chief Returning Officers

## daily classifieds

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.60 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$4.05 per day. General Public: \$5.75 per day, or \$4.90 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. Extra charges may apply, prices include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). Full payment should accompany your advertising order and may be made in cash or by personal cheque (for amounts over \$20 only). For more information, please visit our office or call 398-6790. WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damages due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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PRESENTS

## CARIBBEAN YOUTH IN CANADA: THE CHALLENGE OF A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

AN EXCITING LECTURE BY

**PROFESSOR JEWELLE TAYLOR GIBBS**

(Zellerbach Family Fund Professor of Social Policy,  
Community Change & Practice, University of  
California at Berkeley, Fellow of the American  
Psychological Association & the American  
Orthopsychiatric Association)

**AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS INCLUDING:**

**Children of Color:** Psychological interventions with  
Minority Youth,  
**Young, Black & Male in America:** An Endangered  
Species

**Race and Justice:** Rodney King and O.J. Simpson  
in a House Divided

H. Noël Fieldhouse Auditorium  
Leacock Building Room #132,  
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Friday February 7, 1997  
5:30 P.M.

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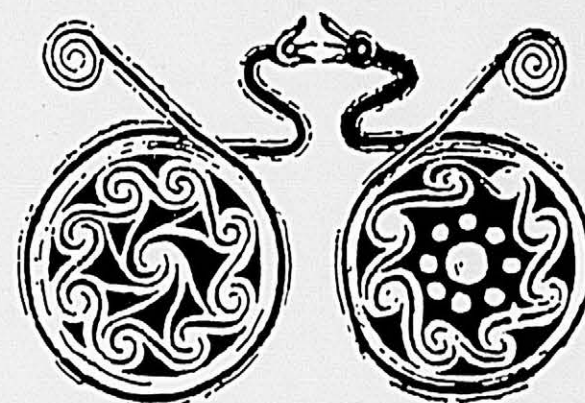


Howard Lyman, director of The Eating With Conscience Campaign, will be in **Montreal Feb. 12 to 14**. Lyman, who has been widely acclaimed as a highly knowledgeable and passionate speaker, will be speaking at McGill University and Concordia University (see details below) about his experience as a cattle-rancher in Montana, and the reasons for which he quit ranching to lobby on Capitol Hill against contemporary farming methods, and in favor of a transition towards organic agriculture.

**McGill University: Downtown campus: Feb. 12 at 7:00 p.m. in room 112 of the Otto Maass Building.** The cost of admission will be \$2.00 for students, \$5.00 for adults, and free for EarthSave and META members.

**Concordia University: Feb. 13 at 8:00 p.m. in the D.B. Clark Theatre (Hall Building), 1455 de Maisonneuve Ouest.** The cost of admission will be \$3.00 for students and \$5.00 for adults.

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